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REPORT
OF
J. LANCASTER'S PROGRESS
FROM
THE YEAR 1798,
WITH THE
REPORT
OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE
FOR
THE YEAR 1810.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
AN ADDRESS
OF THE
COMMITTEE
FOR PROMOTING THE
Royal Lancasterian System
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE POOR.



L O N D O N :

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ADDRESS
OF THE
COMMITTEE
FOR PROMOTING THE
ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE present address is made to those, who, possessing the common feelings of humanity, wish to see all the good bestowed upon the lower orders of their species, of which their place in society admits. To all those who are not strangers to so humane a sentiment, it is an invitation to ask their own reason, whether the education of the poor is not an advantage of this description ; and to afford us their aid, if we can prove to them that it will be attended with the most beneficial effects.

We present to their consideration a plan for extending to the poor the knowledge of reading, writing, and common arithmetic, more efficacious, and more economical in respect to both time and money, than has hitherto been conceived to be within the sphere of possibility. It is a plan which, while it calls upon the superior and middling classes for nothing that admits the name of a sacrifice, promises to bestow upon them more able and more trust-worthy associates in all the circumstances of life, in which we are dependent upon the co-operation and fidelity of our subordinate brethren. It is probably not sufficiently considered to what an extent that dependence reaches

the poor are our inmates, and our guardians. They surround our tables, they surround our beds, they inhabit our nurseries. Our lives; our properties; the minds, and the health of our children, are to an inconceivable degree dependent upon their good or evil qualities.

According to the system which Mr. Lancaster has not only established, but already reduced to practice, and of the practical efficacy of which the most satisfactory experience has now been obtained, the children of the poor, before they are old enough to work, can be completely taught the valuable acquirements of reading, writing and arithmetic, at an expense, even in the metropolis, of little more than five shillings per annum for each. It follows evidently from this most important fact, that by a combination requiring very slender efforts among the benevolent and public-spirited members of the community, those useful attainments may be extended to the whole of the rising generation, and the pious wish of the SOVEREIGN be fully accomplished, "that every poor child in the kingdom should be able to read the Bible."

The points of utility naturally connected with this event are of two kinds, and both in the highest degree important. The first respects the purposes to which the faculties in question might be turned in the different offices which devolve upon the lower orders. The second respects the frame of mind which is created during, and by the acquirement.

1. It is surely unnecessary to point out the innumerable modes in which the faculties of reading, writing and accounting, render the lower orders more useful coadjutors to us on those occasions in which we stand in need of their services; as domestics, as artisans, as manufacturers, as persons entrusted with the guardianship, the transfer, the improvement of our property in a thousand ways. It is impossible that any man capable of recalling to his mind the number and importance of these occasions, can doubt of the prodigious advantage derived to society from so great an addition to the useful faculties of the operative members of the community.

2. But, high as this advantage ought evidently to be ranked, it is still very inferior to that which arises from the frame of mind created by the *discipline* of education; by the habits of order, and of the love of rational esteem, which it is its nature to engender. Let us but reflect upon the different modes in which the time required for education is spent by the children of the poor, when in a school like that of Mr. Lancaster's, and when at no school. If at no school, their time is for the most part at their own disposal; it is spent with idle companions like themselves, in all the disorderly courses of which idleness is the parent. Their life is (upon their own scale) an exact picture of that irregularity in the grown man, which produces almost all the unprofitable and dangerous members of society; and it cannot, from the known laws of the human constitution, operate otherwise than as a most fruitful seminary of this unhappy description of persons. In a school of Mr. Lancaster's, on the other hand, the children are inured to habits of order and subordination. They are delivered from idleness, and from the daring and disorderly courses for which it gives a taste. They become habituated to strive with one another for superiority in useful arts, and to look for praise from the attainment of real excellence. Who sees not that in the one course of training there is every chance of rearing valuable members of society? Who sees not that in the other there is every chance of rearing pernicious ones?

For the particular methods pursued in Mr. Lancaster's plan of education, we must refer to his own publications. One regulation it is necessary to state. In order to obviate the scruples which parents and guardians attached to any particular form of christianity might feel with respect to the religious instruction imparted in Mr. Lancaster's schools; and in order to extend the benefits of his plan of education to all the religious denominations of the community, instead of confining them to one or a few, it is an inviolable law to teach nothing but what is the standard of belief to all christians, THE SCRIPTURES THEMSELVES. The children are not only taught to read the Bible, but are trained in the habit of reading it, and are left

entirely to the explanations and commentaries which their parents or friends may think it their duty to give them at home.

In the Borough school alone 6000 children have been educated, whose parents were of the poorest description, and hitherto no instance has been noticed of any one of these children being since charged with a criminal offence in any court of justice.

The patronage which Mr. Lancaster has received, particularly from Their Majesties and the whole of the Royal Family, having contributed powerfully to the general adoption of his plans, schools are now established in every county of England; several have been erected in Scotland, and some in Ireland. As the advantages of the system are more generally experienced, more numerous applications continue to be made to Mr. Lancaster for assistance in the formation of schools; bringing along with them an additional burthen of expense, and a demand for more extended means. It is sufficiently evident, that, in order to disseminate in the most perfect manner the benefits of the scheme, persons completely trained in its practical details, are highly necessary to be employed in conducting the first operations of every newly-erected seminary. Among the youths who come under Mr. Lancaster's care, it is his object to select those who appear best calculated for his purpose, and to train them up to become school-masters and school-mistresses in the new establishments which are successively formed. The instances which have already appeared, of youths of fourteen or fifteen years of age conducting with almost the regularity of a machine, schools containing several hundreds of children, and imparting to them, with unexampled rapidity, the elements of education, afford the most gratifying proofs of the adaptation of the expedients to the great object in view. The maintenance, however, of the young persons intended for this office, during the time of their preparation, has been experienced to be the grand source of expense attending this institution, reaching far beyond the unaided exertions of any individual to supply.

In consideration of these circumstances, and in particular of the importance of the last great article of expense, the following noble-

men and gentlemen have agreed, in aid of the indefatigable and meritorious exertions of the Founder of the system, to act as a committee for obtaining subscriptions and superintending their application.

PRESIDENTS.

**HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SOMERVILLE.**

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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SECRETARY.

Joseph Fox, Esq.

Subscriptions are received by the Members of the Committee, and by
Messrs. Kensington, Styan & Adams, 20, Lombard-street, Bankers to the Trustees,
Messrs. Ransom, Morland & Co. Pall-Mall.
Messrs. Coutts & Co. Strand.
Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give unto the Trustees for the time being, of a certain Voluntary Society, formed in London, in the year 1808, entitled, “ The Society for promoting the Royal British or Lancasterian System for the Education of the poor,” the sum of pounds of lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, current in Great Britain, to be paid within months next after my decease, out of such part only of my personal estate as shall not consist of chattels real, upon trust, to be applied towards the carrying on the purposes of the said Society ; and I do hereby direct and declare, that the receipt of the Trustees of the said Society for the time being, for the said Legacy, shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same.

REPORT
OF
JOSEPH LANCASTER'S PROGRESS
FROM
THE YEAR 1798.

THE plan of the school at first was a *pay* school ; the terms being fixed so low as to reduce the price of education one half for each child. The undertaking was began under the hospitable roof of an affectionate parent : my father gave the school-room, rent free, and after fitting up the forms and desks myself, I had the pleasure, before I was eighteen, of having near ninety children under instruction, many of whom I educated free of expense. As the number of scholars continued to increase, I soon had occasion to rent larger premises.

A SEASON of SCARCITY brought the wants of poor families closely under my notice : at this time a number of very liberal persons enabled me to feed the hungry children. In the course of this happy exertion, I became intimately acquainted with the state of many industrious poor families, whose necessities had prevented the payment of the small price of their children's tuition, some of whom had accumulated arrears for many weeks. In every such case I remitted the arrears, and continued the children's instruction *free* of expense ; by this the number of free scholars was considerably increased ; and I soon found the necessities of the poor would fill the school with a great

number, whose parents were not able to afford a trifling pittance for their education.

The state of the poor, combined with the feelings of my mind, had now blended the pay school with a free school. It continued under the former denomination; but numbers of the poor partook its advantages fully and freely. Two benevolent private friends* had been in the habit of paying for five or six poor children at the low price (about 1*l.* 1*s.* *per annum*) I had fixed as the assize of education, or mental bread for my neighbourhood. I easily induced these friends to place the money they gave as pay in the form of a subscription: the proposition was, that for every guinea subscribed, one child should be educated; 15*s.* of each guinea to be in lieu of pay for twelve months education, the other six shillings to defray school expenses, books, &c. In the course of two or three years, as will appear by the accounts, the system was brought to that perfection, which enabled me to educate three children for a guinea in lieu of *one*, as contracted for by my subscribers.

I beg here to call the attention of my friends to the circumstance that the first subscriptions partook more of the nature of private and confidential concerns than *public subscriptions*, being a contract for subscription in lieu of pay, which pay I might have claimed as mine; but of which I most cheerfully devoted the first years share to my first buildings: my share amounted to 84*l.* the sum devoted by me to 87*l.* (for which see the building accounts) to advance the public work. The second building I owe to the benevolence of the DUKE of BEDFORD and LORD SOMERVILLE, who appeared to be sent by Providence to open wide before me the portals of usefulness for the good of the poor.

The principle of school government and rewards which I had introduced, had a most beneficial influence on the neighbourhood. The children came in for education like flocks of sheep; and the number so greatly increased, as to place me in that state

* Thomas Sturge and Anthony Sterry.

of necessity, which is said to be the mother of invention. The old plan of education in which I had been practically conversant, was daily proved inadequate to the purposes of instruction on a large scale. In every respect I had to explore a new and untrodden path. I had to decide whether to make the plan of education adequate to the number of applicants, or to dismiss the greater part of my scholars who could not be instructed on the old system, and who, if discharged, must have remained in a state of mournful ignorance. My continual endeavours have been happily crowned with success, by enabling me at the period to which I allude, to extend my local institution, and to multiply *fac similes* of it not only for this nation, but I trust for every other in the world. About 1804, the school doors were thrown open for all that would send their children and have them educated freely; and on that plan the institution has continued ever since. It came to be demonstrated, that seven children could be educated for a guinea instead of one, as was first proposed. I wish my friends, in considering the progress of this plan, to remember, that I set out with some advantages, arising not from large funds or many advisers, but from my peculiar situation and connexions.—A youth of eighteen, entering into my first pursuit with all the energy I was capable of—a father's table—free from expensive habits—a simple manner of living—and having no rent to pay—a stranger to the love of gain—relying on the blessing of Heaven to prosper my exertions;—thus circumstanced at that time, great as my difficulties have been, hard things have become easy, and rough ways plain before me.

At this period, by opening the doors of my institution for the education of all *gratis*, I had annihilated that share of personal income, which arose from the pay of the children. The plans now excited an interest in the public mind, which prepared the way for the sale of several thousand copies of my publications, so that I had a personal dependence, without receiving aid from public subscriptions.

About this same period, a mortgage was passed upon my premises from the following cause:—A gentleman of noble mind offered me the gift of 200*l.* and his interest, to obtain 200*l.* more, 100*l.* each from two of his friends; but this I respectfully *declined* accepting; and not wishing to receive any personal favour, I accepted it as a loan to be secured on the premises without interest for seven years. The offer was made and accepted, solely with a view to enable me to extend the plan to a thousand children.

1805.—At this time about the sum of 400*l.* was raised in donations, as a capital for training SCHOOL-MASTERS by boarding youth for that purpose. It is almost needless to state that any subscription, ranking merely as capital, must be inadequate for every purpose of recurring expense, and therefore, the amount of this subscription was soon expended, and only pointed out the necessity of a permanent provision for rendering this plan efficient; yet this subscription, small as it was, seemed adequate to the state of the plan at that time, and emboldened me to board, clothe, and apprentice, for several years, a number of young lads, *then* leading monitors in my school; some of whom have since propagated my system with the most pleasing success.

ROYAL FUND.—The King and Royal Family gave their names and annual subscriptions in confidence to my discretion, for the purpose of taking such measures as my experience might point out, as most eligible for carrying this system into effect, and rearing the standard of education to the country, under their express sanction.

My maxim has been to dwell on the bright side of things:—I am therefore sorry to have to notice, that an attack was made on this plan, *so authorized and sanctioned*: it was begun by bigotry and persecution, aided by prejudice, that would not investigate, and pride, that was too lofty to bow to the force of truth. The consummation of this persecution, was the fabrication of a report that the King had withdrawn his patronage. This assertion,

altogether without the least foundation, *while believed*, was as effectual as falshood could be in the garb of truth. Thus at the moment when my friends were ready to follow the Royal example, with promptitude and active benevolence, their ardour was damped by a report circulated with a kind of spurious sanction. Some of the authors of this report are now no more, and far be from me the wish to bring their faults unnecessarily under notice.

Under the trying effects of this ungenerous attack, I have often been encouraged by remembering the advice given me by the Duke of Bedford, and recommended by his coadjutor in good works, Lord Somerville. “Above all, steer clear of party or faction, political or religious : let the great and benevolent work you have began, flow in an uncorrupted channel to its destined end, unmoved in its course by the streams of bitterness, or strife or envy, beneficial to your country, and grateful to the Almighty.” I trust I have simply followed this advice as to the spirit of my conduct, and the event has proved, that as to the system itself, the observation of a great personage was perfectly right, that “the plan only wanted to be made known and be properly understood by candid minds, to be generally approved and adopted.” Yet this report of the loss of his patronage, continues to the present day as an *assassin* lurking in ambush ; we hear of it from distant parts of the nation : it reverberates like sound amidst the mountain tops, and we cannot count its echoes. It is for the generous and liberal public to render it as void of effect as it is of truth. *Yet* there are mistaken people, who, in their zeal to crush an individual, do not see that their efforts, if successful, can only tend to keep youth in that ignorance which is the nurse of crime, which cankers the soul with the rust of inaction, and gives a sort of eternity to error. I dwell on this calumny so much, merely that my friends may be enabled to resist it properly.

It is to be observed, that in commencing this career, I had a new path to tread, friendships to make, connexions to form,

the plan itself to invent; and, in fact, every thing depending upon my individual exertions. Is it then to be wondered at, that with a domestic affliction, which deprived me of personal comfort; and being sanguine in my views, I became exposed to the artifices of designing persons, and suffered by their imposing conduct and interested motives? By contracting expenses for carrying on this great work, I became involved in personal inconvenience and suffering. I had now given up several years of my life to this great work; I had trained a number of young persons as teachers, whose abilities were yet to be put to the test, and some of whom have since proved most useful agents in carrying on the plan. I had nothing but *individual influence*, to oppose to the partisans of ignorance, who, under the *cry of danger to the church*, arrayed themselves in hostility against me. The false report before mentioned, was circulated with an industry that gave it extensive effect; and aided by the sanction of names and characters, with many made it pass current! This was a blow at the vitals of the institution. Its support depended upon its FINANCES. The example of those who patronized the funds, being said to have been withdrawn, who then was to be expected to continue their support? Thus, this falsehood palsied the already extended hand of benevolence, and near *thirty* young persons, whose services now would have been *invaluable* to the cause, were discharged from my institution, because the fund became unable to maintain them; and even for those I retained, the subscriptions were inadequate to their support. Had I not retained these, there would not now have been one school in the country, for the simple reason, that no one person would have been practically qualified to organize it. Retaining them at the lowest rate of expense, could not but require very considerable funds. I had no alternative but to discharge them entirely, after having had some of them two and three years in my house; and thereby losing all the advantages to be derived from the preceding labours of my life, as well as sacrificing all the public money already expended on them, or to retain them at my own risk;

and through the expense of boarding and clothing a number of persons, involve myself in heavy responsibility. I was not insensible of this, yet determined to succeed or sink in the attempt, committing myself to the protection of the God of friendless youth ; and anticipating final success, I persevered. Had I not done so, the progress of the work would have been checked for several years, and the time of part of one generation would have passed away, they remaining in ignorance, perhaps the clouds of mental night enveloping their minds to the end of their lives. The imposition of some tradesmen ; the deceit of a personal friend ; an unsupported attempt to establish an institution in the country for training village school-masters ; all heightened the expense, and threatened the concern with ruin. At this juncture I providentially received the zealous support of my friend, Joseph Fox, who became attached to me from a powerful conviction of the merit of my system of education. From this time the debts of the institution were put into a state of liquidation, to the great surprise and astonishment of some who were expecting a contrary event.

This state of things gave rise to the calling together of a few friends, now constituted my Trustees, who united with him, and raised the sums mentioned in their books, and so devoted their time and talents to the carrying on the financial part of the work, that I am sure the public will honour them with their full approbation.

Into their hands I have committed my financial concerns for the three last years ; and during that time they have conducted all my affairs with the greatest good to the poor, by enabling me to spread the knowledge and practice of the plan in the country. By superintending my financial concerns, public and private, in my absence, with liberal sacrifices of time and attention, as well as advances of money, every thing is now happily brought to that state of maturity, which will lead to the hope of public support to a system, which has already spread in part over the land, and may yet make a more

extensive progress. Thus may the blessings of education be diffused over the land, and like the showers of heaven, convert the desert and the wilderness into a fruitful field.

After spending above fourteen years in this useful pursuit, I have the pleasure of seeing the parent institution in very high prosperity, of witnessing the extension of its benefits to tens of thousands of poor children in the nation, and of anticipating its continued usefulness by the system there invented to the very end of time. The delight it has daily afforded this very season to large numbers of persons who have visited it, has been of the most gratifying nature. Nor can I omit one pleasing circumstance:—During six weeks of the present year, I have been suffering under a rheumatic illness, originally contracted from travelling by night after lecturing. At the beginning of the year the number of new schools to be organized was such, as to require the attendance of every master I could set at liberty. Among others the master of the Royal Free School, Borough Road, was sent to Chichester, to a school for three hundred children, opened under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond; and in his absence I took charge of his own school for him. At this time illness rather suddenly confined me to my bed, and the monitor-general of the school, Maurice Cross, an interesting boy of fourteen, took charge of and governed the school in a most pleasing and gratifying manner. Many visitors came to see the school while I was confined to my bed, and expressed the highest approbation of the steadiness and ability of the lad, who on such an occasion could so effectually supply my place.

The effects of this institution on the morals of youth, in training good members of society, have been tried, and proved most happily successful. I cannot pass a quarter of a mile in any part of Southwark without meeting many lads, who address me in accents of the most cordial welcome; who are growing up to maturity, and going on happily in that state of life for which they appeared destined. I feel among them the glow of parental affection, when I see them with

their baskets or loads on their shoulders in the character of honest and worthy labourers or artificers, having contented cheerfulness and steadiness united in their character.

The general conduct of these youth is such, as to prove the falsehood of the degrading assertion made by the partizans of ignorance, that the poor of this land of liberty are necessarily doomed to the drudgery of daily labour, and that teaching them to write and cypher would only make them discontented with their lot. I have instructed thousands, and have the happiness of observing among them the most contented and the most worthy members of society.

A great number of persons have been instructed in the system at the Royal Free School. By many of these its benefits have been diffused over the nation. From this center, instruction to the poor has flowed through the empire, and continues to do so with more advantage than ever.

During a severe illness, which in 1809, confined me to my bed some weeks at Bristol, the master of that school, who had been educated from an early age in my own, attended me in all my painful illness, with the most filial affection. A boy only thirteen years of age, kept school for him with so great success, that when my recovery enabled me to return to town, being in a feeble state, I required the master to accompany me, and during a weeks absence, this lad was sole governor of the school. This boy had obtained his knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic in the Bristol school, in less than eighteen months ; on coming in, he was in one of the lowest classes, and at the end of twelve months he excelled every boy in the school, and had become monitor-general. The committee visited the school in the master's absence, and found this excellent lad, to use a school-boy's expression, " king of the castle." This order and excellent conduct did not pass unrewarded. The committee subscribed among themselves a sum of money, to make him a present of a new silver watch, with a suitable inscription. Upon my recovery, I returned to Bristol and again lectured there ; and when speaking on the subject of rewards, I gave the lad his watch in the

name of the committee, specifying his conduct. He received his prize with joy amidst the plaudits of eight hundred persons, among whom his father and mother were not the least happy ; and who but for the school at Bristol, would have been unable to educate him.

It not being judged proper at *that* time to enlarge the family in Southwark, I boarded and clothed him in Bristol for twelve months ; after which I received him home to the Borough. In a short time he was placed as master at a school at Southgate, built and supported by my friend, John Walker, Esq. to extend the blessing of education to the poor children in that neighbourhood ; my worthy friend speaks in the most pleasing manner of the ability and good conduct of this amiable and excellent boy. In this statement is the pleasing history of a boy, whose talents would have most likely been buried under the rubbish of ignorance, had not the facilities of this system developed them ; this however is but one proof of many which might be adduced of the good done by it. An ignorant lad comes to school in 1807, in about two years after he is able to conduct the institution in which he obtained his learning ; in three years, after a little instruction in the Borough Road, he proves himself qualified to conduct a large school, to the satisfaction of his immediate patron, and the delight of all that visit it.

To bring all the instances I might advance, would fill a volume, instead of a brief report. I must not, however, omit one lad, James George Penney. About the year 1805 this boy attended the school in Southwark ; he was fatherless, and his mother poor. At that time he would often come to school in the morning, and remain there till night without any dinner ; this was soon discovered by his feeling school-fellows, some of whom dried up the tears which hunger occasioned, and supplied his wants by a contribution of bread and meat, which some of them were pleased to call “ a parish dinner ;” this circumstance coming to my knowledge, and knowing him to be an excellent boy, I took him into my house ; at first he appeared dull from habitual depression. The close of the year before last he was sent into Shropshire, and spent about six months there, in the house

of a most liberal and excellent clergyman. The first village school that he organized was for 250 children ; and such was the progress made by the scholars, that, in one case, the clergyman was applied to by a man to inform him if such improvement could be made, by any thing short of witchcraft. This worthy boy did not leave that part of the nation without organizing schools for near 1000 children, which number is likely to be doubled in the ensuing summer, many persons of influence in that part of the country, having been convinced of the great good to be obtained by the universal diffusion of knowledge among the lower orders of society. This lad is now settled at Bath, over a school of 300 children ; and my accounts from Sir Horace Mann, Bart. the President, speak highly of the state of the school and conduct of the master.

An excellent lad, not fourteen, has just materially aided the organization of the school at Coventry for 400 children. The committee, to express their sense of his services, have voluntarily allowed for his board, &c. at the rate of 60*l.* per annum ; this is not quoted as a precedent, but as a proof of the boy's activity and merits. A boy of seventeen keeps a school at Newbury for 200 children ; another at Chichester, about eighteen, will soon have 300. These facts prove, that this system possesses the power of accomplishing considerable good with small means.

A young man just turned of twenty, and educated in the Borough Road, conducted a school at Bradley before he was sixteen, and had the thanks of the Duke of Somerset for his excellent conduct and usefulness. After this, he organized schools in Liverpool and several other places with reputation and credit. He some time ago settled in Birmingham with a school of 400 children, which it is hoped will soon be extended to a thousand. The instances of real and extensive usefulness among my young men and boys are so numerous and interesting, that I purpose to take the first leisure opportunity to publish them as a sort of history of this system.

In the Girls School, Borough Road, a new manner of teaching needle-work has been invented. As the particulars will soon be

published by my sister and niece, I shall only say that one mistress may teach any number of scholars with no more trouble than attends my system as to tuition in reading, writing and arithmetic ; and that it is not likely the least difficulty can arise, in finding abundant materials to employ three hundred thousand girls, if so many were to be placed immediately in new schools, and this at so cheap a rate as scarcely to deserve the name of expense.

Before this Report is closed, I must beg leave to remark, that, in a subject in which I am so personally concerned, it was almost impossible to avoid the appearance of egotism ; but I trust, connected as it is with details necessary for me to give, that every defect in the manner will be overlooked, when the value of the object in view is considered.

I have the happiness to say, I have abundant documents to prove the truth of my reports, and the utility of my lectures in the country are fully evinced by the public and official resolutions of many of the leading cities and towns in the empire.

These facts, so briefly stated, will in a great degree account for those difficulties into which I had fallen previous to the arrangement of my debts by my generous friends ; but as I wish to meet the public with as clear an exposure of my pecuniary affairs as I am able, and which, I trust, will be as satisfactory to them as it is to my Trustees, I think it proper to add, that up to the year 1805 I had not contracted any material debt. According to the accounts published in my large edition of *Improvements in Education*, it will be seen that the subscriptions I received in aid of my school did not fully cover even its own expense, and in subsequent years fell very far short of it.

My embarrassments commenced in consequence of the erection of the very plain buildings which were absolutely necessary to accommodate the young men and lads I undertook to qualify for schoolmasters ; and afterwards were greatly increased by the expenditure of board, clothing, &c. which they required, together with the establishment of a Printing Office, which I intended as a kind of

manufactory, in which these lads should be employed as well as in the school. My subscriptions in aid of buildings amounted only to 624*l.* while the sum expended on the premises erected, exceeded 3500*l.* leaving on this head alone a *deficit* of 2876*l.*

The subscription commenced in 1805, by the KING and ROYAL FAMILY, to enable me to defray the expenses of training school-masters, I denominated the ROYAL FUND; and which, although very liberally aided by many of the nobility and gentry never exceeded 600*l.* per annum, when the expenses attendant on the board and lodging of the lads I had received did not amount to less than 1200*l.* In addition to these must be added, the unsuccessful attempt I made at Maiden Bradley to establish an institution for the training of masters for village schools, the expense of which did not amount to less than 1200*l.*, all of which was defrayed out of the ROYAL FUND, and likewise absorbed the money I had borrowed to pay for printing materials. About the same time I was induced to undertake the building of a school at Camberwell, by a person who gave me reason to believe that he would provide the means of defraying the expense of it, but from which he most unexpectedly departed. This increased my debts by 400*l.* To these various heads of chief expenditure must be added travelling, and the other unavoidable charges connected with all new establishments, causing my debts in the whole to amount to about 6449*l.*; while my property, as estimated at that time, amounted to 3500*l.* This was the state of my affairs when they were undertaken by my friends; and however inadequate I may be to express my gratitude for the generous and disinterested assistance I have received from them, in the maintaining and prosecuting the arduous work in which I have been engaged, I trust that a generous and enlightened British public will grant them that co-operative assistance which the benefits of a national education and their disinterested philanthropy so richly merit.

A T A B L E,

*Exhibiting the Efforts made during the Years 1807, 1808, 1809, to diffuse a Knowledge of the
BRITISH SYSTEM of EDUCATION, and establish Country Schools.*

No. of Journeys.	Number of Miles travelled.	No. of Lectures deliver'd	No. of People who attended.	Subscriptions raised at the close of the Lecture.	Subscriptions raised afterwards.	Subscriptions for Buildings.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children instructed.
1807.				£.	£.	£.		
Three Journeys.								
First.....	484	5	2000		1100	800	6	1100
Second.....	142	2	700		400		1	300
Third.....	84	1	200		400		1	100
1808.								
Six Journeys.								
First.....	170	4	1800		400		2	400
Second.....	250	8	4800	84	500		10	1000
Third.....	210	4	1500		500	900	4	750
Fourth.....	154	8	3100		300	200	2	500
Fifth.....	140	2	500		200	800	2	400
Sixth.....	104	5	1200	100	250	600	2	600
1809.								
Three Journeys....	1324	35	9850	600	1100	3400	15	6150
Total....	3062	74	25650	784	5150	6700	45	11300

A TABLE,

Exhibiting the Efforts made during the Year 1810, to diffuse a Knowledge of the BRITISH SYSTEM of EDUCATION, and establish Country Schools.

Journies.	Number of Miles.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Persons at each.	Money subscribed by myself out of the Receipts.	Money subscribed at the time.	Money subscribed since.	Do. for Buildings	No. of New Schools.	Total No. of Children.
First	250	3	850	£. —	£. 50	£. 500	100	4	1200
Second	500	15	4280	48	500	—	1150	10	2600
Third	250	2	2600	—	60	300	400	3	600
Fourth	450	9	2350	—	—	200	300	6	900
Fifth	500	14	4600	88	700	200	500	3	1100
Sixth	900	8	4300	63	—	—	500	13	2100
Seventh	925	16	4500	—	350	200	900	11	3700
Total....	3775	67	23480	£. 199	£. 1660	£. 1400	3850	50	14200

I shall now subjoin an extract from the minutes of the Trustees, and cannot forbear expressing my hope that this system of education, which has now proved itself to be of national importance, will, by the liberal sanction of a British public, be made a powerful engine for improving the morals, and thus promoting the happiness of my country.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the TRUSTEES,
March 28, 1811.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES,

Present—JOHN JACKSON, Esq. M.P. in the Chair:

Messrs. W. ALLEN, T. STURGE, W. CORSTON, J. FOX, J. FOSTER.

“The Trustees examined the Vouchers produced by Joseph Lancaster relative to the expenditure which had taken place prior to the formation of the Committee in 1808, and have the satisfaction to find that they are perfectly correct, and most satisfactorily account for the said expenditure; and they find, that during the time that they have had the care of his affairs, he has expended above 1000*l.* the produce of his lectures, in travelling, and preparing for the same; that he has maintained himself during this period by the profits of his publications and printing office; and in having educated above 6000 children free of expense, at the lowest rate of payment, the sum of 7500*l.* has been given to the education of the poor.”

REPORT
OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE
OF THE
INSTITUTION
FOR PROMOTING THE
ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE POOR,
TO THE
GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS,
MAY 11, 1811.

IN presenting the following Report of the Royal Lancasterian Institution for promoting the education of the poor, the Finance Committee trust that the subscribers will view with pleasure the success which now attends this most important undertaking.

It is well known, that by the improvements made by Mr. Lancaster in the art of communicating instruction, the business of education is reduced to a perfect system, and benefits similar to those which have attended the establishment of the Royal Free School in the Borough Road, may be extended to every town or populous district. The principal requisites are, spacious school-rooms, and school-masters who have been instructed on the principles of the system.

The formation of new schools, and the providing of qualified teachers, are the objects which have chiefly engrossed the attention

of Mr. Lancaster during the past year. For this purpose he has given public lectures, descriptive of his plan, in many parts of the kingdom where the establishment of schools has been desired or much needed. He has taken different journies, lecturing in the towns lying in a particular route.

In England he has lectured at Reading, Newbury, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, Chichester, Portsmouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Bury, Yarmouth, Lodden, Nottingham, Northampton, Leicester, Loughborough, Wellinborough, Coventry, Derby, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Shields, Alnwick, Berwick and Carlisle. In Scotland he was received with much approbation, and delivered lectures in Edinburgh and Glasgow, at which cities, as well as in most of the other places, committees have been formed for raising subscriptions for the erecting of school-rooms. It is hoped that in Ireland also the plan will shortly be fully introduced ; a large school-room has been built in Belfast, and the Committee have applied for a shool-master. The following concise statement will exhibit the ardour with which Mr. Lancaster pursues the benevolent object of promoting the education of the lower classes of the people. In the year 1810, he took seven journies, travelling in the whole 3775 miles ; he delivered 67 lectures to audiences composed of 23,500 persons, the effect of which lectures has been, that 50 new schools are founded, in which not less than 14 or 15,000 children will be educated. These lectures are attended by a double good, a knowledge of the plan of instruction is diffused, and an opportunity is afforded to the richer public to display their liberality, by adopting the system for the benefit of their poorer neighbours ; and it is truly gratifying to behold the spirit of christian philanthropy, which animates all ranks of the community in their endeavours to chace the clouds of ignorance from our highly favoured island.

To provide school-masters for the many schools which have been opened during the past year, and to prepare others for the schools expected to be opened in the course of the present, has been an arduous task.

It has been highly gratifying to the Committee whilst they have most anxiously exerted themselves in soliciting the necessary funds to defray the very essential, but expensive part of the institution, in boarding and clothing the young people under training for school-masters, that the labours of Mr. Lancaster have been attended with so much success ; having received the sanction not only of the public in general, but also of characters the most distinguished and exalted. On his arrival at Alnwick, he was invited to the Castle by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who received him in the most condescending manner, and stated his intention of building a school-room at Alnwick, and bearing all the future charges of the school. The foundation of this school was laid on the late Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession, and will shortly be opened ; his Grace has desired Mr. Lancaster to furnish him with a qualified school-master.

The Royal Free School, in the Borough Road, was visited last autumn by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, who examined with great attention the operation of a system of truly national importance, exhibiting the stages of intellectual improvement through several hundred children, from that of the child who is learning to repeat the letters of the alphabet, to that of the most advanced in the school, who have acquired a competent knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. The attention of their Royal Highnesses to the children, together with the commendations bestowed on those who excelled, at once excited them to renewed diligence, and created an affectionate regard to the family of our beloved Sovereign, producing in the youthful mind the most lively feelings of loyalty.

The school was likewise visited very lately by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who inspected the whole system with the greatest care, and departed highly gratified with the truly interesting spectacle.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent has set a most important example, by introducing the Lancasterian system into the army,

having attached a school to his own regiment. The school consists of the children of the privates, and amounts to 220 ; a young man, a sergeant in the regiment, was trained for the school-master at the Borough Road, and the school was instituted at Malden, in Essex, where the regiment was then quartered. Great credit is due to Lieutenant-colonel M^cLeod, and the other officers, who co-operated with their Royal Commander in his benevolent design. The regiment lately removed its quarters to Dunbar, where the establishment was carried on. Mr. Lancaster on his journey to Scotland found it in an excellent state of order. By permission of the Duke, a number of these boys went to Edinburgh to illustrate the system in the lecture delivered there by Mr. Lancaster. The regiment is now quartered at Stirling ; and the school, at the request of the magistrates, is kept in the Guildhall of Stirling Castle, many of the town's children participating in its benefits. The Committee have great pleasure in adding, that the commanders of several military depots, and also of militia regiments have applied to Mr. L. for assistance in forming schools. In last March, Mr. L. opened a school at Windsor, established by Lieutenant-colonel Newdigate, for the children of the privates of the King's own regiment of Staffordshire militia ; and it is hoped, that these examples will speedily be followed by all commanders. On joining the Duke of Kent's regiment, if a recruit is found incapable of reading, he is sent to the school, and as a powerful stimulus to exertion, those who make a good proficiency in learning, are put down as duplicate non-commissioned officers.

Of the new schools lately formed, that at Fenny Stratford, Bedfordshire, merits particular notice, on account of some circumstances deserving to be recorded for general imitation.

The Lancasterian school at Wobourn, established by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, had attracted the attention of a few individuals residing at Fenny Stratford ; who having visited this school, and witnessed its benefits were so impressed with a sense of the value and importance of the system, as to determine upon the establishment of

one for the youth of their own neighbourhood. But these worthy men were not rich ; no suitable place for a school-room was to be found, and they could not expect to raise sufficient funds by way of gift, equal to the expense of building a school-room. This difficulty was obviated by raising subscriptions in the way of loan, in shares of ten pounds each, to receive interest for their money as the rent of the place. The shares are transferrable, and may be paid off as the Committee may be enabled to do it by future donations ; but the building is never to be appropriated to any but the original purpose.

The spirited conduct of these few individuals, soon attracted the notice of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, several of whom have given donations and annual subscriptions to a considerable amount ; and the institution now bids fair to meet with success equal to its merit.

On New Years Day of the present year 1811, schools were opened at Reading for 400 boys, at Chichester for 200, at Brecon for 150, and at Coventry for 300 ; many other schools are in a state of forwardness, and will be opened soon.

The Lancasterian system of education being calculated for universal adoption, it has been an essential point with Mr. L. and his friends, to extend its benefits to foreign parts ; and as education must be considered the parent of all civilization, Africa has engaged a considerable portion of their attention : with this view a young man, a native of Africa, brought to this country by a person who had purchased him in the West Indies, having expressed to a gentleman his fears, that if taken back by his master, he would be again sold and fall into slavery, he was humanely informed by this gentleman of the rights he could exercise in Britain ; on which he quitted his master. The case of this youth having been represented to Mr. L., and it appearing that he possessed good abilities, it was resolved that he should be admitted into the house, and trained for a school-master, in the hope, that, on a future occasion, he might be useful in this capacity in his native country, and be the means of establishing the

Lancasterian system amongst the hitherto oppressed inhabitants of Africa. The talents and perseverance of this youth raised the most sanguine expectations of his future usefulness. It is therefore with grief the Committee are obliged to report, that all those expectations have vanished with respect to his instrumentality; as after a short illness, he died suddenly, in the month of August, in consequence of the breaking of a large abscess which had formed in his lungs.

Depressing as this melancholy event has been, the Committee have to mention with much satisfaction, that the system is still likely to be extended to Africa, as the missionaries Wilhelm and Klein, who are destined to that part of the globe under the patronage of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, have received the most ample instruction, by a daily attendance at the Borough Road school for near two months; and there is no doubt, but that by their zealous exertions, much good will be done to the children of the natives of Africa, who it is understood are exceedingly desirous to be instructed in what they term, "the white man's book."

The Committee cannot forbear expressing their admiration of the plan of this society, and they trust that, by the formation of schools, a sure foundation will be laid for much progress in the civilization of Africa.

Beside the instruction of these Missionaries, who seem to be men of considerable intelligence and ability, the Committee have thought it their duty to seek for native Africans, who may be qualified as school-masters; and to realize this very desirable object, they have by a communication to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron, and to the Directors of the African Institution, offered to board and educate at the expense of the Lancasterian Institution, two African youths, of good abilities, to be selected by the Directors, in order that they may be qualified as school-masters for the stations of the institution in Africa.

It is with much satisfaction the Committee have heard of the increased extension of the Lancasterian system in North America; in addition to the schools established in New York and Philadelphia,

accounts have been received of the opening of one at Boston ; and lately a very respectable application has been made to Mr. L. from a society formed for the education of the poor in George Town, Maryland : this society has requested a suitable school-master, that they may be assured of the perfection of the plan.

They are also happy to be able to announce, that there is a prospect of the introduction of this system into South America. The deputies from Caraccas, in company with General Miranda, visited the Royal Free School, and have left this country with the intention of sending over two young men to be instructed by Mr. L. The most pleasing intelligence has been received from Antigua of the success which has attended the efforts of a benevolent individual, who had formed schools on this plan for above 900 souls. The Committee judged it expedient to present this gentleman with all the requisite lessons, &c. for the complete out-fit of two schools.

All these circumstances tend strongly to encourage the Committee to continue their exertions in support of a discovery, which cannot fail to be a blessing to the whole human race.

By the statement of receipts and disbursements it will be seen, that the income of the institution is by no means adequate to the unavoidable expenses of the establishment. The Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude the very handsome donation of 525*l.* from a member of the Society of Friends ; and also the liberal donation of 200*l.* sent in a letter to one of their number, John Jackson, Esq. M.P. with the signature A. D. K. These munificent gifts enabled them to extend many of the advantages of the institution, particularly that of taking into the house twelve lads of promising abilities, in addition to those already in the establishment, making in the whole, thirty young people to be trained as school-masters: this expensive part of the institution must be regarded as one of its main springs, because it is self-evident, that new schools cannot be properly organized unless there are persons duly qualified to superintend them.

The British System of Education having, under the fostering patronage of our beloved Sovereign, and his illustrious family, become

an object of national concern, Mr. Lancaster has found it expedient that his establishment, which for the last three years has been privately aided by a small Financial Committee, should now become a more public institution, with the aid of a large Financial Committee, composed of persons whose rank, talents, and public and private worth, will insure the most public confidence, and give effect to these plans for promoting the general education of the poor.

In concluding this Report, the Committee think it incumbent on them to subjoin the following extract from their minutes, which gives a full exposition of the actual state of the finances of the institution; and they trust, that when the public see in what manner this work, so important to the welfare of the country, has been carried on, that they will generously come forward, not only to promote the extension of the design, by an annual subscription, to the support of school-masters in training, but also by their donations, to exonerate those Gentlemen, who, by their timely and liberal advances, have not only preserved this system from ruin, but have contributed to its extension, and secured its establishment.

“The Trustees, in conformity to a minute of the Finance Committee, of Dec. 17, 1810, desiring them to lay before the Committee on some future occasion a statement of the present condition of Mr. Lancaster’s affairs, specifying what sums have been advanced by themselves and others, for the promotion of his plans; report,

“That, when in 1808, they first examined into his affairs, and the nature of his embarrassments, they were exceedingly gratified to find that his debts originated from engagements entered into with different tradesmen for accomplishing the various objects of rendering his system for the education of the poor, an institution for national benefit. The principal of these were for Bricklayer, Timber-merchant, Carpenter, Type-founder, Stationer, Furniture, and other necessities for such an establishment. They found, that although there were at that time in the family twenty-four persons to be boarded, there was scarcely a debt owing to any Butcher; for the family, during a considerable time, had only enjoyed the taste of

Butcher's meat, when an occasional donation at the school furnished them with the means of purchasing a small quantity.

“ The family had subsisted chiefly on bread and milk ; and to the honour of a Baker in the neighbourhood, to whom there was a considerable debt owing, it must be mentioned, that when a degree of surprize was manifested at having given so large a credit, he replied, ‘ The good which Mr. Lancaster has done to the poor of this neighbourhood is such, that as long as I have a loaf left, I will give the half of it, to enable him to continue such beneficial exertions.’

“ At the time the Trustees undertook the finances, from a variety of causes the annual subscriptions were very much reduced, so that they not only had to discharge the debts, but also to provide the means of defraying the current expenses of the board, clothing, &c. of the institution ; this has been regularly done weekly from that time to the present moment.

“ With a view to provide a sum of money to enable them to meet all these difficulties, they solicited from their friends in the form of a loan to Mr. Lancaster, subscriptions of 100*l* each, by which they received the sum of 4000*l*. (a list of the subscribers is annexed). Of this sum 500*l*. have since been remitted ; by John Maitland, Esq. M. P. Richard Gurney, Esq. Hudson Gurney, Esq. Joseph Gurney, Esq. and Henry Sterry, Esq. having converted their loan into gifts.

“ It appeared very evident to the Trustees, that this great national work would be materially retarded if they confined themselves to the actual subscriptions they could at that time obtain from the public ; and therefore, in addition to the necessary advances which had been made to defray the original debts, they have advanced from time to time sums of money to make up the deficiencies of subscriptions to the amount of 5772*l*. 4*s*. 0*d*.

“ During the time the Trustees have thus assisted Mr. Lancaster, he has been enabled to diffuse a knowledge of his plan by giving

public lectures through the country, which has caused the establishment of schools, and the consequent education of many thousand children.

“At the present moment a respectable annual subscription is raised, amounting to about 1000*l.* ; but this is by no means adequate to the current expenses ; as the Trustees find by the experience of past years, and especially in consequence of a recent enlargement of the family, which had become absolutely necessary, in order to meet the increasing demands for masters for country schools, that a sum in annual subscriptions of not less than 3000*l.* will be necessary to diffuse the advantages of this plan of education through the whole country.”

By this extract it will be seen, that since the year 1808, when the gentlemen, who were constituted by Mr. Lancaster his Trustees, undertook the superintendence of the finances, the debt of the institution has been increased nearly to 3000*l.* This fact will satisfactorily account for the embarrassment under which the Trustees found Mr. L. The Trustees, convinced of the important moral benefits which must result from the general education of the community, felt it to be their duty to anticipate the benevolence of the country by affording the aid so indispensably necessary to render the system effective.

The Committee cannot close their Report without recommending the disinterested conduct of the Trustees to the generous consideration of the public ; and they trust that the time is not far distant, when means will be provided for the full accomplishment of the pious wish of our venerable Sovereign, “that every poor child in the kingdom may be taught to read the Bible.”

SUBSCRIBERS

TO

MR. LANCASTER'S LOAN.

£.	£.
Duke of Bedford	100
Lord Somerville	100
Dykes Alexander, Esq.	100
William Allen, Esq.	100
Sir Francis Baring, Bart.	100
J. G. Bevan, Esq.	100
Wilson Berkbeck, Esq.	100
Astley Cooper, Esq.	100
William Corston, Esq.	100
William Dillwyn, Esq.	100
Joseph Foster, Esq.	100
Joseph Fox, Esq.	100
John Fox, Esq.	100
William Fry, Esq.	100
Joseph Fry, Esq.	100
Samuel Galtin, Esq.	100
* Richard Gurney, Esq.	100
* Hudson Gurney, Esq.	100
* Joseph Gurney, Esq.	100
Mrs. Anna Hanbury	100
Anthony Horne, Esq.	100
John Hull, Esq.	100
John Jackson, Esq. M.P.	100
Edward Johnson, Esq.	100
J. Pooley Kensington, Esq.	100
* John Maitland, Esq. M.P. ..	100
Ebenezer Maitland, Esq.	100
Daniel Moore, Esq.	100
Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. ..	100
Robert Owen, Esq.	100
Dr. Pope	100
Joshua Reeve, Esq.	100
Samuel Rogers, Esq.	200
Joseph Smith, Esq.	100
* Henry Sterry, Esq.	100
H. Thornton, Esq. M.P.	100
John Walker, Esq.	200
John Wakefield, Esq.	100

* By these Gentlemen the loan has been remitted as gift.

ROYAL BRITISH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

AT a very numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the ROYAL LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM for the EDUCATION of the POOR, held at the Freemason's Tavern, Saturday, May 11, 1811,

His Grace the DUKE of BEDFORD in the Chair.

On the Motion of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and seconded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved Unanimously, That from a consideration of the salutary effects of Knowledge upon the human mind, the habits of order which education creates, and the personal acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures which it produces; this Meeting anticipates from the general Education of the Poor, the happiest results to society, by the diminution of crimes, and in the promotion of the usefulness of the great body of the people.

On the Motion of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, seconded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved, That the System of Education invented by Mr. Joseph Lancaster, enables one Master to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to any number of children by the agency of his scholars alone; at the same time that the most perfect state of discipline is preserved; to which must be added, the reduction of the price of instruction, according to the number educated, to 10s. 7s. and even 3s. 6d. per annum for each child, rendering it in the whole, an invention worthy of the most distinguished approbation and universal adoption.

On the Motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and seconded by Wm. Adam, Esq. M. P.

Resolved, That it is with the most lively satisfaction this Meeting contemplates the sanction and support which the Lancasterian System for the Education of the Poor, has received from their Majesties, and every branch of the Royal Family; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent is most respectfully solicited to represent to the whole of the Royal Family, the high sense which this Meeting entertains of a patronage no less important to the prosperity of the undertaking, than indicative of the affection of the House of Brunswick, for the truest interests of the people.

On the Motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and seconded by Lord Keith,

Resolved, that Mr. Adam be requested by this Meeting, humbly and respectfully to express to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the sense which they entertain of the gracious communication his Royal Highness has been pleased to make to them, and their grati-

tude for his continued countenance and support to the Lancasterian System of education.

On the Motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, seconded by Lord Keith,

Resolved, That the respectful thanks of this Meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, whose friendship to soldiers' children has been shewn in that princely liberality with which his Royal Highness has established a school in the Royals, as Colonel of that Regiment, and set an example which, it is hoped, will be universally followed by Military Commanders, and thereby promote the welfare, and do honour to the character of the British Army.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod and the Officers of the 4th battalion of the Royals, for the zeal and benevolence with which they have superintended a Royal Lancasterian School in that Regiment.

That his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent be respectfully requested to communicate the same.

On the Motion of the Duke of Kent, and seconded by the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved, That the respectful Thanks of this Meeting be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, for the zeal he has manifested in promoting the Lancasterian system of Education, and particularly for having placed a number of the youth of his regiment under this excellent mode of instruction.

On the Motion of the Duke of Kent, seconded by the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved, that the disinterestedness of Mr. Lancaster, in inventing and carrying into effect the Royal Lancasterian System of Education, merits the approbation and support of the Empire, and that the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to him for the same.

On the Motion of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, seconded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved, That by a Report presented to this Meeting, it appears that, during the last four years, Mr. Lancaster has taken numerous journeys to diffuse a knowledge of his plan in the country; that he has, at considerable personal expence, travelled near 7,000 miles, lectured 140 times to different audiences, consisting of near 50,000 persons, in which he has given such an impetus to public benevolence, that more than 25,000 children have been provided with instruction, and many thousand pounds have been raised for building and fitting up school rooms and supporting schools, for all which beneficial exertions he ought to be considered a public benefactor, and is intitled to the thanks and support of the nation in general.

On the motion of Wm. Smith, Esq. M. P.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the Mayors, Magistrates, Clergy, and Gentry, of those Cities and

Towns in England and Scotland, who have contributed to the extension of the Royal British System of Education, by granting to Mr. Lancaster the use of their Town Guild, or County Halls, for the purpose of detailing the particulars of his plan, and that the Magistrates of Stirling be particularly distinguished, who permitted their Guild Hall to be used as a temporary school-room for the military quartered there.

On the motion of Francis Horner, Esq. M. P.

Resolved, That the moral effects of the Royal British System of Education are apparent, from the important fact, that of full 7,000 Children who have been instructed at the Royal Free School, Borough Road, no instance has been known of any one of these having been charged with any criminal offence in any Court of Justice.

On the motion of E. W. Bootle, Esq. M. P.

Resolved, That the fact publicly stated by Mr. Lancaster, that of the 7,000 Children educated at the Borough Road, by him, no one of them has been made a Proselyte to his peculiar Religious opinions, affords a gratifying proof that every Religious Denomination may cordially unite in the Education of the Poor, upon the broad and liberal basis of this Institution.

On the motion of the Hon. James Ambercromby, M. P.

Resolved, That the energies of the Royal British or Lancasterian System, in developing the talents and eliciting the faculties of youth for their own and their country's good, have been remarkably displayed in several boys of not more than 13 or 14 years of age, having superintended the Borough Road and other Schools, with as much facility as the Master himself.

On the motion of Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P.

Resolved, That in order to extend the Benefits of the Royal British System of Education to all parts of the Empire, and to render it in the largest sense a National Good, it is requisite that a considerable number of youth of both Sexes be trained in the practice of the Institution, for the purpose of undertaking the charge of Schools.

On the motion of Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P.

Resolved, That as the Annual Subscriptions to the Institution are at present by no means adequate to defray the Charges of Board, Lodging, and Clothing of a sufficient number of Youths (expences which in the training of them to the period of their fitness to take the charge of Schools, are unavoidable,) the Friends to this cause are solicited to become Annual Subscribers, of Sums from One to Ten Guineas.

On the motion of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and seconded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved, That from a Report presented to this Meeting, it appears, that the Donations and Subscriptions received by Mr. Lan-

caster, prior to the year 1808, had fallen short of the actual charges for the erection of suitable Buildings, and the maintenance of intended School Masters, and that a considerable Debt had been incurred, for which the Gentlemen since appointed Mr. Lancaster's Trustees, actuated by an earnest desire to prevent the failure of so important a work, and relying on the future support of a liberal and beneficent Public, not only rendered themselves responsible, but took measures for enlarging the operation of the System.

On the Motion of the Duke of Kent, and seconded by the Duke of Sussex.

Resolved, That from a consideration of the great utility of the object, and the facility with which the benefits of the Institution may be extended, not only to all parts of the British Empire, but to the whole civilized world, the donations of the Public are solicited to relieve it from the burthen of a debt which amounts to about 5,000*l.* a sum which it is hoped will not be considered as large, when set against the gratuitous Education of near 7,000 children in the Metropolis, the Board, Clothing, and Training, near 100 qualified Teachers, and the many thousands now educating through Mr. Lancaster's exertions in the country, to which also must be added, the full establishment of a system, which may be made effective to the instruction of hundreds of thousands, and thereby contribute to the National prosperity.

On the motion of the Duke of Sussex, and seconded by the Duke of Kent,

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have undertaken to act as a Committee in aid of the Finances of this Institution.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published.

(Signed)

BEDFORD.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford having left the Chair, it was taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

On the Motion of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be most respectfully presented to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and to the Right Honourable Lord Somerville, for the generous manner in which they have patronized the Lancasterian System of Education, from its first invention to the present time.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for his kindness in taking the Chair on the present occasion, and for the able manner in which he has performed the duties of the office.

(Signed)

EDWARD, D. of K. Chairman.

L I S T
OF
Annual Subscribers
IN AID OF
JOSEPH LANCASTER'S
ECONOMICAL PLANS
FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN
OF THE POOR.

	<i>£.</i>
His Majesty THE KING.....	100
Her Majesty THE QUEEN	50
His Royal Highness THE PRINCE REGENT.....	50
Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS OF WALES.....	10
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF YORK	10
Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF YORK	10
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF KENT	10
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND	10
His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE	10
Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA SOPHIA..	10
Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH	10
Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS MARY.....	10
Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS SOPHIA	10
His Highness THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER	10

	£.	s.	d.
W. ADAM, Esq. M. P. Bloomsbury Square	2	2	0
Captain Adam, Ditto.	1	1	0
J. W. Adam, Esq. Grove, Mile End	5	5	0
Dr. Adams, 17, Hatton Garden.	1	1	0
Mr. William Alexanler, Kennington.	1	1	0
Mr. William Allen, Plough-court, Lombard-street.	5	5	0
Mrs. Charlotte Allen, Ditto.	3	3	0
Mr. Joseph Allen, Kingsland Crescent	3	3	0
Mrs. Margaret Allen, Ditto.	1	1	0
Mr. Benjamin Angell, Islesworth	1	1	0
Mr. S. Apthorp, Richmond	1	1	0
Messrs. John and Arthur Arch, Cornhill	3	3	0
Mr. Henry Archer, Dover-street	1	1	0
Lord Arundel, Somerset-street	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Asher, Haydon-square	1	1	0
Mr. C. Alsager, Bearbinder-lane	1	1	0
Mr. JONATHAN BACKHOUSE, Darlington.	1	1	0
Miss Bailey, Upper Homerton	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Ball, Camberwell	1	1	0
Mr. T. W. Barker, Gracechurch-street	1	1	0
Mr. John Barry, Plough-court, Lombard-street	2	2	0
John Bate, Esq. Russel-square	1	1	0
Mr. Peter Bateman, Bunhill-row	1	1	0
J. Bedford, Esq. Doctor's Commons	1	1	0
Mr. James Bell, Bishopsgate-street	1	1	0
Mr. John Bell, Oxford-street	2	2	0
Mr. Daniel Bell, Wandsworth	1	1	0
Joseph Benwell, Esq. Battersea	2	2	0
Lord Berwick, Grosvenor-square	21	0	0
Mr. J. G. Bevan, Stoke Newington.	5	0	0
Messrs. R. and T. Bevington, Gracechurch-street	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Bevington, Bermondsey	2	2	0
Robert Bingley, Esq. Tower	1	1	0
Mr. Wilson Berkbeck, Stoke Newington	5	0	0
Charles Bishop, Esq. King's Proctor	2	2	0
Mr. Alexander Black, Leadenhall-street	1	1	0
Mr. James Blackett, Borough	1	1	0
Mr. Matthew Blowfield, Beauford Buildings, Strand	1	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Samuel Blyth, Goldsmith-street.	1	1	0
Thomas Boddington, Esq. Clapton	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Bodley, Lombard-street	1	1	0
Thompson Bonar, Esq. New Broad-street	2	2	0
Thompson Bonar, jun. Esq. Ditto.	1	1	0
Mr. Bonham, Rock Cottage, Isle of Wight	1	1	0
Dr. Bostock, Liverpool.	1	0	0
Mr. Joseph Bowman, Bread-street	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Bradney, Lawrence-lane	1	1	0
Messrs. Brandram, Templeman and Jaques, Size-lane.	5	5	0
Nicholas Brown, Esq. Somerset-house.	2	2	0
Thomas Brown, Esq. Grove, Mile-end	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Bunn, Cheapside	1	1	0
Mr. William Butler, Oxford-court, Cannon-street	1	1	0
Mr. John Butler, Ditto.	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Butterworth, Fleet-street.	1	1	0
Mr. JASPER CAPPER, Gracechurch-street.	5	5	0
Mr. C. Carpenter, New Inn.	1	1	0
Earl of Carysfort, Portman-square.	10	10	0
Rev. George Chandler, New College, Cambridge.	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Chandler, 66, Gloucester-place.	1	1	0
Mr. John Chatfield, Upper Stamford-street.	1	1	0
Thomas Chevalier, Esq. 20, South Audley-street.	1	1	0
Mr. Miller Christy, Stockwell.	1	1	0
Messrs. T. W. and J. Christy, Gracechurch-street.	3	3	0
Mr. John Clark, Edmonton.	1	1	0
Mr. T. S. Clark, Uxbridge.	1	1	0
John Clarkson, Esq. Purfleet.	5	5	0
Mr. Classon, Lincoln's Inn.	1	1	0
Honourable Robert Clifford, Wimpole-street.	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cock, Well-treet, Hackney ...	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Cockfield, Upton.	2	2	0
Mr. John Coleby, Bishops-gate-street.	1	1	0
Mr. John Coleman, Garratt, Surrey.	1	1	0
Admiral Sir John Colpoys.	2	2	0
Mr. T. Compton, Gloucester-place.	1	1	0
Mr. James Constable, Shad Thames.	1	1	0
Mr. Michael Constable, Ditto.	2	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
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Astley Cooper, Esq. Broad-street.....	5	0	0
Mr. W. Cooper, Gloucester-place.....	1	1	0
Mr. John Cooper, Queen-street, Cheapside.....	1	1	0
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Mr. G. M. Davidson, Fish-street-hill.....	1	1	0
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Mr. James Davies, Gracechurch-street.....	1	1	0
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Major Doyle.....	1	1	0
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Mr. N. Ellison, Lincoln's Inn.....	1	1	0
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Honourable Margaret Elphinstone.....	2	2	0
Mrs. Fullarton Elphinstone.....	2	2	0
John Etheridge, Esq. Hoxton.....	2	2	0
Sir Henry Englefield, Tilney-street, May Fair.....	10	10	0
Walter Evans, Derby.....	1	1	0
John Evans, Esq. Mildred's-court.....	10	0	0
Mr. Abraham Evans, Union-street, Bishopsgate.....	1	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. RICHARD FARMER, Kennington	2	2	0
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Mr. G. Flack, Russel Institution.....	1	1	9
Mr. Joseph Foster, Bromley.....	5	5	0
Mrs. Sarah Foster, Ditto.....	3	3	0
Miss Rachel Foster, Ditto	2	2	0
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T. F. Foster, Esq. Ditto.....	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Foster, 85, Basinghall-street.....	1	1	0
Mr. Foster, near the Asylum.....	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Foster, Bromley.....	5	5	0
Mr. Samuel Fossick, Cannon-street	1	1	0
Mr. George and Catherine Fox, Falmouth.....	10	0	0
Mr. George Fox, Falmouth.....	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Fox, Ditto	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Were Fox, Ditto.....	5	5	0
Mr. Joseph and Ann Fox, Argyll-street.....	10	10	0
Mr. John Fox, Lombard-street.....	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Fox, Falmouth.....	1	1	0
A Friend ..	5	0	0
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William Fry, Esq. Mildred's Court.....	5	0	0
Joseph Fry, Esq. Ditto.....	5	0	0
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James Gorst, Esq. Gray's Inn.....	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Grimstone	1	1	0
Mr. Benjamin Griffin, Brownlow-street.....	1	1	
Mr. J. Graves, Borough.....	1	1	
Mr. Thomas Gravett, Newington.....	1	1	0
Mr. J. Guillemaid, Gower-street.....	1	1	0

	s.	d.	£.
John Gurney, Esq. Sergeants Inn	1	1	0
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Mr. John Hanbury, jun. Bartlett's-buildings	1	1	0
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R. S. Harford, Esq. Ebbro Vale, Wales.....	2	2	0
S. S. Harford, Esq. Bristol	5	5	0
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Mr. Samuel Harris, Clapham-Rise.....	1	1	0
Mr. George Harrison, Wandsworth	2	2	0
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Miss Hayes, <i>per</i> W. Smith, M.P.....	1	1	0
Mr. John Hemming, Charlotte-row, Walworth ...	1	1	0
The Marquis of Hertford	10	10	0
Mr. William Hibberdine, 12, Wood-street, Cheapside	1	1	0
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Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. Ditto.	5	5	0
Henry Meyrick Hoare, Esq. Ditto.	1	1	0
William Henry Hoare, Esq. Ditto.	2	2	0
Mr. J. Holloway, Bank	1	1	0
Mr. William Holt, Broad-street	1	1	0
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John Horner, Esq. Bucklersbury	2	2	0
Francis Horner, Esq. M. P. Lincoln's Inn.....	2	2	0
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John Hull, Esq. Uxbridge.....	5	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Humphries, Richmond-green.....	1	1	0
Rev. William Humphries, Canterbury-place, Newington.....	1	1	0
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Mr. Richard Lea, Old Jewry.....	1	1	0
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Mr. Samuel Lee, 218, Borough.....	1	1	0
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Miss Leigh, Twamco, Cheshire, <i>per</i> J. Smith, Esq. M. P.....	2	2	0
J. C. Lettsom, M. D. Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.....	1	1	0
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Mr. John Lister, Stoke Newington.....	1	1	0
Mr. William Lloyd, 54, Lothbury.....	1	1	0
Mr Gamaliel Lloyd, 38, Great Ormand-street.....	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Lloyd, <i>per</i> Mr. Joseph Foster.....	1	1	0
James Lock, Esq. 29, Bloomsbury-square.....	2	2	0
George Longman, Esq. M. P. Ludgate-street.....	2	2	0
Mr. Matthew Loudown, Blackfriars-road.....	1	1	0
Benjamin Lucas, Esq. Mill Bank-street, Westminster.....	2	2	0
Calch Lucas, Esq. Ditto.....	2	2	0
William Lucas, Esq. Ditto.....	2	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
William Lucas, Esq. Hitchen	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Lund, Cornhill.....	1	1	0
R. Mabblerly, Esq. Reading.....	3	3	0
Mr. M'Kerral, Watling-street	2	0	0
Mr. Zachary Macaulay, Birchin-lane.....	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Main, 94, Great Russell-street.....	1	0	0
John Maitland, Esq. M. P.....	5	0	0
Mr. John Mallet, Montagu-street.....	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Maltby, Buckdon, Hunts.....	2	2	0
Mr. J. Manger, St. George's Fields.....	1	1	0
M. J. Mansfield, Upper Ground, Blackfriars-road.....	1	1	0
Mr. William Manser, Tooley-street	2	0	0
Mr. William March, Gracechurch-street	1	1	0
Mr. John Marshall.....	1	1	0
Mr. William Martin, Lewes.....	1	1	0
Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred & Co. Whitehart-court, Lombard-street.....	10	10	0
James Meek, Esq. 9, New Broad-street.....	2	2	0
Mr. John Menzies.....	1	1	0
Mr. J. Merivale, 14, East-street, Red-Lion-square.....	1	1	0
Mr. Josiah Messer, Holborn.....	2	2	0
Mr. Milner.....	1	1	0
Mr. William Minshull, Snow-hill.....	2	2	0
Sparkes Moline, Esq. Leadenhall-street.....	5	5	0
Mr. John Sparkes Moline, Ditto.....	1	1	0
Mr. Basil Montagu, Lincoln's Inn.....	1	1	0
Mr. N. Muggeridge, Borough.....	1	1	0
Mr. William Muckamore, S. George's Fields	1	1	0
Mr. Munnings, 1, Gray's Inn New-square.....	1	1	0
MR. BENJAMIN NEALE, jun. St. Paul's Church-yard.....	1	1	0
Mr. George Newman.....	1	1	0
Mr. H. Newman, Russel-street, Bermondsey.....	1	1	0
Isaac Nicholson, Esq. Cateaton-street.....	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Noble, St. Mary Hill.....	1	1	0
Mr. George Norman, Bromley, Kent.....	1	1	0
William Norris, Esq. Old Jewry.....	1	1	0
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	£.	s.	d.
ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq. New-street, Spring Gardens.....	1	1	0
Mr. PACKHARRIS, Great Dean's-yard, Westminster.....	1	1	0
Mr. Theodore Page, Blackfriars-road	1	1	0
Mr. John Page, 45, Borough	1	1	0
Samuel Parker, Fleet-street	2	2	0
Jonathan Parker, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Parry,	1	1	0
Mr. Patmore, Ludgate-hill	1	1	0
Penn, Esq. Stoke Park	2	0	0
W. H. Pepys, Esq. Finsbury	3	3	0
Mr. Powell, Shoemaker-row	2	0	0
William Phillips, Esq. George-yard, Lombard-street	3	3	0
Mr. Richard Phillips, Poultry,	1	1	0
Richard Phillips, Esq. East-street	3	3	0
Mr. J. Pigeon, Borough	1	1	0
Sir John Pinhorn, Borough Bank	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Pope, St. George's Market	2	2	0
Mr. John Powell, Islington	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Preston, Walworth	1	1	0
Mr. James Pringle, Southwark	1	1	0
Mr. J. Prowett, Blackfriars-road	1	1	0
Mr. R. Purvis, Rodney-street, Pentonville	1	1	0
Mrs. J. Purvis, Ditto.	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. RAMSDEN, Cambridge	2	2	0
Mr. Ransom, Mount-row	1	1	0
Mr. M. Raper, Wimpole-street	1	1	0
Thomas Reid, Esq. Broad-street-buildings	2	2	0
Richard Reynolds, Esq. Bristol	5	5	0
W. F. Reynolds, Esq. St. Helen's	5	5	0
per Ditto.	5	5	0
J. F. Reynolds, Esq. Ditto.	5	5	0
David Ricardo, Esq. Grove, Mile End	5	5	0
Messrs. Richardson, Overend, and Co. Lombard-street	10	10	0
Mr. John Rickman, Birchin-lane	1	1	0
Abraham Robarts, Esq. M. P. Lombard-street	2	2	0
Mr. W. Roberts, Lambeth	1	1	0
Daniel Robertson, Esq. Queen-street, May Fair	2	2	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alexander Robertson, Esq. Queen-street, May Fair.....	3	2	0
Sir Samuel Romilly, Bart. M. P. 21, Russell-square	5	5	0
Benjamin Rotch, Esq. Milford Haven	5	5	0
William Rothery, Esq. Arundel-street	3	2	0
John Row, Esq. Steward-street	3	3	0
Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co. Ludgate-hill	3	3	0
Mr. Arthur Rider, Rood-lane	1	1	0
Mr. W. SAMLER, St. Andrew's-hill	1	1	0
Mr. R. Samler, Bridge-street	1	1	0
George Sanders, Esq. Whitby, Yorkshire	2	2	0
Mr. James Shephard, Upton.....	1	1	0
John Shewell, Esq. Clapham	5	5	0
Edward Simeon, Esq. Salvadore-house	5	5	0
James Skirrow, Esq. Borough	2	2	0
Mr. Isaac Slee, Paddington Green.....	1	1	0
William Smith, Esq. M. P. Park-street	10	0	0
Thomas Woodroffe Smith, Esq. Stockwell	10	10	0
Mr. John Smith, 251, Borough.....	1	1	0
Thomas Smith, Esq. Houndsditch	3	3	0
Rev. J. P. Smith, D. D. Homerton	1	1	0
Haskett Smith, Esq. America-square.....	2	2	0
Charles Smith, Esq. Portland-place	2	2	0
John Smith, Esq. M. P. New-street, Spring Gardens	10	0	0
George Smith, Esq. M. P. Upper Harley-street	2	2	0
Isaac Solly, Esq. St. Mary Axe	2	2	0
Thomas Solly, Esq. Ditto.	2	2	0
Samuel Southall, Esq. Wandsworth	5	5	0
Knight Spencer, Esq. Surrey Institution	2	2	0
Mr. James Stanger, Cheapside	1	1	0
Mr. John Steele, Bull and Mouth-street	1	1	0
Mr. William Stevens, Newington Causeway	1	1	0
Henry Sterry, Esq. Basinghall-street	5	0	0
Mrs. Mary Sterry, 25, South-street, Finsbury	2	2	0
Mr. Joseph Storrs, Chesterfield.....	2	0	0
Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, Newgate-street	1	1	0
Mr. Christopher Sundius, Devonshire-square	1	1	0
Mr. John Swift, Fenchurch-street	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Swift, Ditto.	1	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. J. TADDER, jun. Lawrence-lane	1	1	0
Mr. William Tate, 17, Cheapside	1	1	0
Colonel Taylor, Queen's Lodge, Windsor.....	5	5	0
Countess of Tankerville	5	5	0
Mr. H. Temple, Guildhall	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Theobald, Bromley	1	1	0
John Dear Thompson, Esq. Solicitor of the Navy, Somerset-house .	2	2	0
Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P. Clapham	5	0	0
John Thomas Thorp, Esq. Aldgate	1	1	0
Samuel Thorp, Esq. Ditto.	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Topham, Cheapside	1	1	0
Mr. T. Toulmin	2	2	0
Thomas Townley, Esq. Doctor's Commons.....	5	5	0
Mr. John Townend, jun. Fenchurch-street	1	1	0
Joseph Travers, Esq. Swithen's-lane	5	5	0
Samuel Tregelles, Esq. Falmouth	2	2	0
 WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq. Dunstan's-court, Mincing-lane	 5	 5	 0
 J. WANSEY, Esq. Upper Thames-street.....	 1	 1	 0
John Walker, Esq. Bedford-square	5	0	0
George Ware, Esq. Lant-street, Borough	1	1	0
John W. Webb, Esq. Fratton, near Portsmouth	2	2	0
Josiah Webb, Portsmouth	2	2	0
Mr. Samuel Weddell, Aldgate	1	1	0
Mr. Weetch, Ratcliff	1	1	0
William East Welby, Esq. M. P.	2	2	0
Mr. Ambrose Welchman, 34, Foster-lane	1	1	0
Benjamin West, P. R. A.	1	1	0
Mr. Henry West, Temple	1	1	0
W. Weston, Esq. Borough Bank	2	2	0
Henry Weymouth, Esq. Battersea	2	2	0
Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. Dover-street	5	5	0
Mr. Whitehead, 7, Polygon, Somer's Town	1	1	0
Henry Wienholt, Esq. Great St. Helens	5	5	0
Robert Williams, Esq. M. P.	2	2	0
William Williams, Esq. Pump-court, Temple	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Winstone, Chatham-place	1	1	0
George Wolff, Esq. New Broad-street	2	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
Samuel Woods, Esq. George-yard	3	3	0
S. Worsley, Esq. High Wycomb	2	2	0
Matthew Wright, Esq. Bristol	5	5	0
George Wyatt, Esq. New Inn, Wych-street	2	2	0
W. Wynn, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. YELLOLV, Finsbury-square	1	1	0

DONATIONS IN 1809.

	£.	s.	d.
SILVANUS BEVAN, Riddlesworth.....	50	0	0
Samuel Alexander Necdham.....	10	0	0
Alexander Mackenzie, Lloyd's Coffee House.....	10	0	0
F. Martin, Lewes.....	1	1	0
Anonymous.....	1	0	0
John Elliot, Bartholomew-close.....	5	0	0
J. Buller.....	5	0	0
Dr. Stoddart, Surry-road.....	1	0	0
James Ware, Bridge-street.....	10	10	0
Sunday Schools of Walberton and Gapton, Sussex.....	3	3	0
Anthony Sterry, Borough.....	10	10	0
H. Volkman.....	1	1	0
——— Snow.....	1	0	0
Rev. J. Natt, John's College, Oxford.....	1	0	0
Richard Reynolds, Bristol.....	50	0	0
Sir Francis Drake, Nottingham-street.....	4	4	0
——— Toone.....	1	5	0
William Lucas, Sen. Hitchin.....	5	0	0
John Hanbury, Beaufoy.....	2	0	0
Lady Norman.....	1	0	0
R. Barclay, Clapham.....	30	0	0
R. Barclay, Lombard-street.....	30	0	0
James Silver, Camden-street, Camden Town.....	5	5	0
William Coxon, Horslydown.....	10	10	0
J. F. Butterfield.....	1	1	0
Committee of Lewes School, Sussex.....	5	5	0
A Friend to the Institution, <i>per</i> John Harford, Stoke Newington ..	5	0	0
William Koenig, Amsterdam.....	1	1	0
George Stacey, Tottenham.....	5	5	0
J. Mackie, Watling-street.....	1	0	0
James Meyer, Leadenhall-street.....	10	10	0
A Lady and her Brother.....	50	0	0
A Friend to the Institution, by Josiah Messer.....	20	0	0
Rev. Mr. Purrier, Deptford.....	1	0	0
R. Spear, Manchester.....	50	0	0
Manchester School Committee.....	10	0	0
From Sundry Individuals at Public Lectures.....	40	7	6
Anonymous.....	4	9	8

DONATIONS IN 1810.



	£.	s.	d.
A Member of the Society of Friends.....	525	0	0
Earl Stanhope.....	5	0	0
Mr. Daniel Lister, Stoke Newington.....	10	0	0
I. Wiltshire, Esq. Hitchin.....	5	5	0
Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.....	10	10	0
Joseph Gurney, Esq. Norwich (loan and interest).....	102	17	1
Richard Gurney, Esq. Ditto. Ditto.....	106	2	5
Hudson Gurney, Esq. Ditto. Ditto.....	106	2	5
Mr. George Bassevi, Montagu-street.....	1	1	0
Mr. Adderly.....	1	1	0
A. D. K. sent in a letter to John Jackson, Esq. M.P.....	200	0	0
Samuel Hdare Esq. Lombard-street.....	100	0	0
Mr. Lee Thornton.....	1	0	0
Mr. Joseph Sills, 2, Crescent-place, Tavistock-street.....	1	0	0
Mr. Venning, Copthall-court.....	1	0	0
Thomas Slack, Esq. Bloomsbury-square.....	2	0	0
Messrs. E. and I. Bask.....	3	0	0
J. A. Yates, Esq. Liverpool, <i>per</i> S. Tertius Gatton, Esq. Birmingham.....	5	5	0
Lewes School, <i>per</i> Mr. Marten.....	2	2	0
Henry Sterry, Esq. Basinghall-street.....	100	0	0
Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P.....	50	1	2
James Jacobs, Esq.....	2	0	0
John Sims, M.D.....	1	1	0
Mr. John Cooper.....	1	1	0
Mr. Vincent Stubbs.....	1	1	0
Mr. Samuel Sparks.....	1	1	0
Carried over	£.1348	12	1

DONATIONS IN 1810.

43

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1843	12	1
Mr. Hanson	1	0	0
A Friend, <i>per</i> W. C.	1	1	0
Mr. Johnson, Hardwicke, Norfolk	1	1	0
Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq.	20	0	0
Henry Martin, Esq. New Square, Lincoln's Inn.	5	0	0
E. Atkinson, Esq. <i>per</i> J. Taylor, Manchester	5	0	0
E. Martin, Esq. 1, East-street	10	0	0
Admiral Nugent	10	10	0
Miss Cook, Park-lane	1	0	0
Plymouth School	7	12	7
Mr. Fletcher	5	5	0
Wm. Dennison, Esq. St. Mary-axe	100	0	0
The Duke of Northumberland	50	0	0
Brighton School Committee	3	3	0
†	2	0	0
Whitby School Committee	3	3	0
John Ridge, Esq. Charing-cross	10	10	0
Benjamin Flounders, Esq.	2	0	0
Anonymous	4	19	10
	<u>£.1587</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

ACCOUNT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR
THE YEAR 1810.

	£.	s.	d.
Travelling expenses, hire of Rooms, advertising, and all deficiencies attendant on the delivery of 67 Lectures, &c. &c.....	465	5	9
Borough School.....	274	0	6
Printing, &c.....	15	4	3
Maiden Bradley.....	75	2	0
Repairs, Rent, &c. &c.....	400	8	5
House-keeping.....	852	5	10
Clothing, &c.....	123	14	11
Camberwell.....	41	13	0
Isaac Ward.....	13	4	8
Interest Account.....	304	2	0
	<u>£,2565</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Donations and Subscriptions.....	2337	7	7
Loss.....	227	14	6
	<u>£,2565</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

